

Rome to see about giving the opera there. He returned and said he had fixed the press there in my favor, but needed money to produce the opera. They knew me in Rome because I had sung *Marguerite* there in favor of the opera.

"Did you ever lend him any money?" asked counsel.

"Yes, I gave him 2,000 francs as a personal loan and told him I wouldn't advance it on the contract. When I gave it to him I told him I thought I ought to have something to show for it and he told me his work was good enough. I told him I preferred something else and he gave me a receipt."

Miss Berg said that she pleaded with De Macchi to give a third performance in Turin, but he refused unless he got some money from her.

"Why did you want this other performance?" she was asked.

"Because in Italy an opera is considered a failure unless it is given three times in succession."

Miss Berg said that although the contract called for 90 per cent of the box office receipts she never got a penny. She learned afterward that they took in \$240 at the first performance and between \$80 and \$100 at the second. She said the advertisements did not give prominence to her name, as she expected, and said it was not true that she refused to sing at a third performance in Turin because the house was too small.

On cross-examination Miss Berg denied that De Macchi had told her the criticisms were so adverse that it was not wise to produce the opera a third time. She read the criticisms and said they were not of a nature to make it unwise to give a third performance.

In his answer De Macchi alleges that Miss Berg refused to appear the third time and caused a total loss on the entire engagement of \$5,000, which was due the other artists and the orchestra. He said that Mr. Berg broke the contract by refusing to pay \$250 after each performance to cover the running expenses in case the box receipts were insufficient.

GUNBOATS TO WATCH HAYTI.
Des Moines to Reinforce the Petrel—Revolution Making Headway.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Considerable uneasiness over the situation in Hayti was expressed in two cables from the State Department. Minister Furness to-day he used the necessity for the presence of one or more American warships to protect the interests of Americans in case of attacks on the important ports by the revolutionists. The cruiser Des Moines will be rushed to join the Petrel in Haytian waters.

Mr. Furness said the revolutionists captured Hinche and Misce last Sunday after an engagement of short duration and apparently with little resistance. Yesterday they were equally successful in their attack on the important port of Gonaves.

Mr. Furness reported that President Simon, fearful of the situation at Port-au-Prince, had chartered a German sailing ship to convey him to either Cape Haytien or Port-au-Prince. The gunboat Petrel, which was sent from Guantanamo on Saturday, arrived at Cape Haytien yesterday. In accordance with information contained in Mr. Furness's second cable, urging the presence of a ship at Gonaves as soon as possible, the Petrel will proceed at once to that port. The orders for this movement were issued to-night by acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop. With Gonaves in the hands of the revolutionists, it is expected that large quantities of supplies which are stored there belonging to the American company now constructing a railway to Hayti may be captured.

Orders were issued yesterday for the gunboat Des Moines to proceed to Port-au-Prince to relieve the Petrel. Supplementary orders were issued to the Des Moines to proceed once to Cape Haytien, to await further orders there. The Petrel will probably be detained in Haytian waters until the situation quiets down or another vessel can be sent to her relief. It is expected that the Petrel has been in the West Indian patrol for several months. It is desired to send her north to give her men some liberty.

QUETER AT CANAVERA.

Washington Relieved by Sudden End of One of the Mexican Outbreaks.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The situation at Cananea, Mexico, which appeared to be critical yesterday was reported to the authorities at Washington as considerably improved to-day. Upon the reports of trouble yesterday orders were promptly issued by the War Department halting the American troops that were withdrawing from the Rio Grande opposite Nogales. Consul A. V. Dye at Nogales reported to the State Department to-day that the Federal authorities have finally regained control at Cananea and that the Maderist soldiers have been confined to the barracks.

Capt. D. T. E. Casteel, commanding the battalion of the Sixth Cavalry stationed along the Rio Grande near Nogales, also reported that the situation was less serious. Col. Greene had informed him that the men had been paid off and were quieting down.

The four companies of cavalrymen which started Sunday for Fort Huachuca were halted yesterday afternoon at Patagonia, Ariz., where they will remain pending authority from the White House to move them on up to the army post in the mountains. It is reported that the object of withdrawing the troops from the Rio Grande was to get them to a cooler place, where they would suffer less.

No further movements will be made by troops on the border patrol pending developments on the Mexican side.

THE SENATE'S EASY DAY.

Senators Quit After Two and a Half Hours' Session.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Senate was forced to adjourn to-day for want of something to do. In the morning hour a bill was called up by Senator Williams of Mississippi proposing to appropriate \$125,000 for a monument at Vicksburg to commemorate the "courage and constancy" of the sailors of the Confederate navy. Senator Williams began with the consideration of the bill, but its consideration was finally ordered by a vote of 29 to 19. There was some lively debate and the civil war to adjourn was defeated 24 to 27.

The monument bill was displaced at 1 o'clock by the Canadian reciprocity bill, which was the unfinished business. The consideration of that bill was completed in the committee of the whole and it was formally reported to the Senate. Senator Williams asked that it be laid aside to permit the bill to come up again, but Mr. Lodge objected. Later there was a renewal of the motion to adjourn, which prevailed by a vote of 25 to 23. The Senate was in session only about 2 1/2 hours and a half.

CANS
"Success comes in cans, failures in cans." Now, we abhor overestimation, but we consider underestimation worse. There is only one can't that we know of. We can't use can't in our business.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY.
Building Construction
Fifty-One Wall Street

SUPPORTS HINES'S TESTIMONY
LUMBER COMPANY'S BUYER GOOD WITNESS FOR LORIMER.

Four More Witnesses Testify Before Senate Committee Probing Charges Against Illinois Senator—Club Member Corroborates Hettler Story.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Senate committee which is investigating charges of corruption in the election of William Lorimer as Senator from Illinois made rapid progress to-day. Four witnesses were heard. Most of the testimony was collateral and did not bear directly on Senator Lorimer's election. Two witnesses, Charles McGowan, a young Canadian of Regina, Saskatchewan, and B. A. Johnson of Chicago, an employee of the American Lumberman, denied the testimony of William M. Purgeess of Duluth, who yesterday told the committee that C. F. Wiehe, secretary of the Edward Hines Lumber Company, boasted in the smoking compartment of a train en route from Duluth to Virginia, Minn., last March that he knew a \$100,000 fund had been raised to elect Lorimer.

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SENATE CIVIL WAR DEBATE
ON CONFEDERATE MONUMENT PROPOSED AT VICKSBURG.

Senator Heyburn Complains Bitterly That the Newspapers Didn't Get His Speech Right—Bob Taylor Moves to Toss at Least Two of His Colleagues.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Again the civil war was the principal topic of debate in the Senate to-day. The discussion was precipitated by a bill of Senator Williams of Mississippi to appropriate \$25,000 from the Federal Treasury toward the erection of a monument to the bravery of the Confederate naval forces engaged on the Mississippi River. This monument is to be erected at the national military cemetery at Vicksburg, where already a monument costing \$200,000 has been erected to the Union dead.

Efforts were made to shut off to-day's debate on the measure. One motion to adjourn, made after two hours of somewhat bitter sectional debate and an incidental tirade by Senator Heyburn of Idaho against the newspapers, failed by a vote of 28 to 19. Then Mr. Lodge insisted on the regular order, which was consideration of the reciprocity agreement. A request by Mr. Williams that it be laid aside led to another motion to adjourn, which was carried by a vote of 27 to 25.

The bill for the Confederate monument was opposed by Senator Dixon of Montana and Mr. Heyburn was supported by Mr. Williams, Senator Works of California, who was a member of the Union army, and Senator Cummins of Iowa.

Mr. Dixon declared that he was able to take a broadminded, catholic view of the subject. He was born in North Carolina, he said, and his mother's people were on the side of the South while his father's people fought for the Union. He contended, however, that the time had not yet come when such an appropriation from the Federal Treasury should be made.

"It was seventy-five years after the close of the war of the Roses in England before the last vestige of bitterness had passed away and impartial tributes could be paid to the valor of both sides," said Mr. Dixon. "Twenty or thirty years hence that will be true of this country and then such a monument may be erected in this country by the Federal Government."

He questioned the wisdom and good taste of supporting such a thing now when 50,000 Union soldiers who took part in that struggle yet lived. The Senator from Montana spoke in this strain despite the pride he expressed in the fact that it was a regiment from his native State of North Carolina that followed Pickett in his historic charge at Gettysburg.

Senator Works declared that the old soldiers had no such feeling and were willing for their services to be honored in the manner suggested.

Declaring that Northern States had built monuments to their dead on Southern battlefields and that a monument to the Confederate naval heroes was an appropriate one to be erected at Vicksburg, Senator Cummins said he would support the bill.

The most sensational feature of the debate was Mr. Heyburn's attack on the press of the country and the reporters in the press gallery. He became considerably exercised in referring to the reports and comments of the newspapers on his speech of last week, which he said were inaccurate and misrepresented his position.

As a result of garbled and erroneous reports sent out from Washington, he charged, he said his life had been threatened.

He referred to one translation of his statement that he would not refuse to employ an old horse that had been used in the Confederate service because the horse was ignorant of what he was doing. The omission of the word "not" had entirely transposed his meaning, he said, and he charged that the paper which had published this "lie" did not have the courage to correct it.

He said the press of the country had lost its influence and no longer moulded public sentiment; that it had sacrificed its right to public confidence.

If the preservation of the country depended upon the newspapers, God save the republic, for no other power could, he exclaimed with considerable dramatic intensity.

He continued: "There is not a newspaper reporter in the gallery with courage and bravery enough to report these remarks fairly. This paper to which I have just referred did not correct its error though it had the official record of the debate before it, because it is too cowardly."

There was no demonstration of any kind following this remark. Senator Williams, who displayed growing restlessness as Mr. Heyburn proceeded, had already left the chamber for the cloakroom. Continuing, Mr. Heyburn said he had received letters from cranks telling him they were on their way to Washington to "spoil his features." One wrote a denunciation of the gun with which he expected to take the Senator's life.

"They were despicable letters, cowardly letters," he exclaimed Mr. Heyburn, "probably written in the backroom of some cheap bar. Instead of coming to take my life, he was only going to take another drink."

In an effort to displace the monument appropriation bill Senator Smoot moved an adjournment of the Senate, but this was voted down on a roll call.

Senator Bob Taylor of Tennessee then delivered a patriotic address to the Senate that seemed deeply to affect several Senators. Mr. Cullom of Illinois had recourse to his handkerchief, and Mr. Smith of Kentucky sobbed outright. The galleries leaned forward breathlessly.

The references of Senator Taylor to Senator Heyburn of Idaho were only veiled allusions to the latter's conduct.

"It seems to me rather late in the day for a Senator of the United States to stand

SEE AMERICA!

From picturesque Colorado and wonderful Yellowstone Park comes the call.

The personally conducted tour of the Pennsylvania Railroad affords an opportunity to visit Colorado Springs, Denver, and the Yellowstone Park under the most favorable conditions.

Tour leaves by special Pullman train on August 26.

Round-trip fare covering necessary expenses \$225 from New York.

Full particulars of C. Sturds, D. P. A., 263 Fifth Avenue, New York.

WHAT BORROWERS PAY
EXPERIENCED borrowers on real estate sometimes pay unreasonable fees for loans because they do not know what the proper charges are. Borrowers who come to us find our charges are fixed and reasonable. You know the exact cost in advance.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.
Capital \$4,375,000
Surplus (unallocated) 10,625,000
175 Broadway, N. Y. 175 Nassau St., N. Y.
250 Fulton St., N. Y.

on the floor of the Senate and reopen the wound of the civil war," he said by way of preface. "I do not know where the Senator fought in that war," he continued, looking in the direction of Mr. Heyburn's seat. "but I belonged to the infantry." "Did the Senator ask me a question?" demanded Mr. Heyburn.

"No, I deliberately declined to ask the Senator the question," replied Mr. Taylor. "All well informed men now agree that the United States in the first place did not begin in 1861, but that it had been fought for sixty years previously in every forum in the country."

It was a problem coeval with the foundation of the Government," he said, "and lay for years in the Federal Constitution like some invisible cobra. Webster thundered against it and laid it down for a quarter of a century with his great compromise measures. Jackson delayed it when he held up his bloody hands and swore by the Eternal, 'The Union must and shall be preserved.'"

He said it was a contest between the advocates of the doctrine of Federal supremacy and those who upheld the idea of State sovereignty.

Declaring that the brave deeds of all the soldiers in the civil war "are my heritage and the heritage of my children," the speaker told of many times stopping in silent admiration to contemplate in Statuary Hall the figure of U. S. Grant, whose genius in war he had admired as well as his generosity in peace. He continued:

"I am incapable of understanding the nature of a man who can sneer at the qualities of brain and heart represented in the character of Lee."

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He said that for forty years he had been contributing to pensions for Union soldiers and monuments to commemorate their heroism. He said that the Senate Committee on Invalid Pensions had had to vote on such appropriations. He thought the Southern soldiers were entitled to the same recognition now asked from the Government.

At the conclusion of Mr. Taylor's speech Senator Lodge called for the regular order, which was consideration of the reciprocity agreement. A request by Mr. Williams that it be laid aside led to another motion to adjourn, which was carried by a vote of 27 to 25.

CAN AN AUTO CLIMB A TREE?

Man Accused of Trying to Find Out Is Captured in Central Park.

At 8 o'clock last night somebody telephoned Lieut. Ryan at the Arsenal police station that a man in an automobile was trying to climb trees at Ninety-first street and the East drive in Central Park. Policeman Charles Miller was sent out and brought him in. The man wore brown suede shoes and gloves, had several diamond rings and a sparkling pin. At the station he said he was Edgar Herbert, a manufacturer of 621 Ferry street, Easton, Pa. He had \$62 in his pocket. He was sent to a cell to await arraignment in night court.

TRACK REMOVAL BILL SIGNED.

Mayor Writes a Part Memorandum—Central Assents to the Measure.

Mayor Gaynor approved yesterday of the bill for removing the railroad tracks from Eleventh avenue by permitting the city to compel the New York Central Railroad Company to put its tracks either underground or over the street. There was a hearing on the bill before the Mayor announced his decision and at that hearing Ira A. Place on behalf of the company stated that the New York Central Railroad Company would comply with the terms of the bill. The company must submit to the Board of Estimate by November 1 detailed plans for the removal of the tracks from grade. If the plans thus submitted should not be agreeable to the city then the Legislature next year may arbitrarily enforce the removal of the street tracks.

In his memorandum accepting the bill the Mayor wrote:

"I am glad to accept this bill on behalf of the city of New York. It provides for the taking of the tracks of the New York Central Railroad Company off the surface of Tenth and Eleventh avenues and the placing of them underground or overhead, according to the locality, and for other like changes, all the expense of the removal of the tracks from the surface of the street to be borne by the proprietors of the tracks. The bill is a measure of justice to the city and to the people of the city who have been inconvenienced for years by certain dishonest politicians and newspaper proprietors who pretended to be working for the removal of the tracks when they were doing no such thing, but using the matter wholly for political purposes. The whole chapter is infamous from beginning to end. It shows also, I regret to say, how easy it is to fool honest people by deliberate lying. For many years this has been going on in no other part of the city than the city of New York, and it is time to do something to benefit the people in the locality."

And when I caused this bill to be drawn for the actual doing of the work and had it introduced in the Legislature I found that the entire fraudulent bill, under the intention of the Legislature, was introduced for the purpose of never being accomplished, as they well knew, and have it passed in advance of this bill. After I disapproved of it the present bill was finally advanced and passed, although they opposed it covertly and openly. And now we are actually to have the plans made for the removal of the said tracks from the surface and the work begun."

JUDICIARY BILL PASSES.

Senator Rutherford Says It Makes No Change in Existing Law.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Senate to-day passed the bill aimed to codify and revise the law relating to the judiciary so as to make clear the intention of the law empowering Circuit Judges holding the Circuit Courts of Appeal.

Senator Rutherford of Utah, the author of the measure, explained that it made no change in existing law but simply sought to correct a defect which might prove troublesome in the future. That it was necessary to have the measure passed before the new code of laws relating to the judiciary system became effective on January 1 next.

HIT UPON SUBWAY TERMS
ESTIMATE BOARD MEMBERS MOSTLY FAVOR NEW OFFER.

By Which Interborough Gets Not a Guarantee but a 9 Per Cent. Preferential Claim on Earnings of Both Old and New Lines—Infinite Things to-day.

At last there seems to have been a settlement reached in the subway situation. The conferences which have been going on for nearly a week between the representatives of the city and of the Interborough company have, from what was stated yesterday, ended in a proposal to which a majority of the members of the Board of Estimate are willing to agree.

It is that instead of a 9 per cent. guarantee on the capital the Interborough already has invested in the present subway and the \$75,000,000 which it is willing to spend in the construction of new transit lines the company shall have a preferential claim on the earnings of the lines to the amount of the 9 per cent. which it insists on having on its old and new outlays.

It is to be agreed that if there are any deficits the shortage shall not be made good by taxation, but that the earnings shall be allowed to accumulate until the receipts wipe out that deficit. This means that the Interborough's interest will not be paid unless it is earned and that if the cumulative earnings during the period of the lease are not sufficient to pay the interest to the company the company will be the loser.

It is understood also that the Interborough has consented to pool its entire interests; that the receipts from the present subways, the new lines to be built and the elevated lines shall be piled together and that after the company has received the interest it is demanding the remainder of the profits shall be divided between the company and the city. Further than this the company has also consented to agree to the payment of terms laid down in the McAneny report, which would allow the city to take over either the West or East Side trunk lines at the end of ten years.

President Shonta of the Interborough company and his colleagues were busy all day yesterday whipping their amended proposal into shape, and they were in hopes that they would have it ready to make public last night. Later Mr. Shonta said that this was impossible and that the new offer would not be finished until the end of the week.

The impression yesterday among those who are active in the situation was that the modified offer of the Interborough company will be accepted. They explained, and several of the members of the Board of Estimate agreed with them, that if New York is to have a comprehensive transit system it is imperative that the plans for the enlarging of the Interborough system must be carried out.

"There is no hiding our eyes to the fact," said one of these assenting members, "that the Interborough routes must be made part of the new scheme or that we must fall back on the triborough route. But I don't think that there will be any need for this because I am sure that the new offer of the Interborough company will be found to be satisfactory. Even if the Interborough does ask for 9 per cent. on its outlay it must not be forgotten that this does not mean entirely an interest payment but also an adequate return for the work of a company skilled in the operation of city railroads."

Michel of the Board of Aldermen to introduce at the morning meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday a resolution for a vote on the McAneny-Wilcox report, but he has not yet announced that he stood that there was a possibility of the city and the company coming to an agreement that would be satisfactory to both sides and that therefore he did not wish to do anything that would complicate matters. All that he was anxious for, he said, was expedition and if this could be promised he would not seek to embarrass the committee by asking for a vote in the board.

Mr. McAneny promised this and an adjournment was taken until the afternoon. Mr. Shonta had been unable to get his proposal ready and when this was explained to Mr. Michel he agreed to an adjournment until 2 o'clock this afternoon. While this meant another delay the outlook is that some kind of definite action will be taken at this afternoon's meeting.

VIEWING KIESS'S COMET.
Astronomers at Yerkes Observatory Have Made Nightly Observations Since July 8.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Nightly observations of Kieiss's comet are being taken at Yerkes Observatory, by Prof. Edwin B. Frost and Prof. Sherburne W. Burnham, who put in much of their time viewing Halley's comet when that wanderer was visible a year ago.

The new comet was picked up by the observers at Yerkes on July 8, the day following the receipt of a despatch to that effect from Lick Observatory telling of its discovery.

"We have been watching the new comet since July 8," said Prof. Frost over the telephone from Williams Bay, Wis., to-day. "It is not an especially bright comet and it is not visible to the naked eye. It rises in the east between 1 and 1:30 A. M., and probably could be seen with a pair of strong opera glasses if it were not for the moon that is so bright just about that time."

"I doubt whether it will be visible to the naked eye, but cannot tell for several days. There is not much tail to be seen just now. The comet is not near any bright star, but rises in an almost vacant space, so that it is hard to find, and the man that does not understand his sky would have much difficulty. We probably will have more complete data on it in a few days."

CASTRO NOT IN COLOMBIA.

But U. S. State Department Can't Locate Venezuelan Trouble Maker.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A. L. Burnell, Vice-Consul at Barranquilla, Colombia, has reported to the State Department that advice received from W. A. Trout, the consular agent at Santa Marta, Colombia, as to the landing of Castro at that port about July 1 indicate that there is no truth in the report to that effect. The State Department is still without definite information as to the presence of the former president in Venezuela.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The battleship Delaware has arrived at Provincetown, the destroyer Perkins, monitor Tonopah and gunboat Isola de Cuba at Gardiners Bay, the gunboat Petrel at Cape Haytien, and the cruisers West Virginia and Colorado at Seattle. The destroyer Perkins and tender Castine have sailed from Newport for Gardiners Bay, the destroyer Monaghan from Boston for Gardiners Bay, the cruiser Salem and Chester from Provincetown for a cruise, the battleship Vermont from Provincetown for Boston and the collier Ajax from Provincetown for Hampton Roads.

MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE VOTES FOR DIRECT ELECTION OF SENATORS.

BOSTON, July 18.—The House this afternoon passed without qualification a resolution favoring the direct election of United States Senators.

BROOKW BROTHERS
ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

Exceptional Shirt Values
\$2.45 for our \$3.50, \$4 & \$5 Qualities
Pure Silk, Silk-mixed and fine Flannel, all with French cuffs, sizes: 14 to 17.

Neckwear 55c
Values, \$1, \$1.50 & \$2
Fine Silk Folded Four-in-hands, in plain and fancy designs.

Plenty of money saving opportunities among the Men's Fancy Mixture Sack Suits we've reduced to \$20 & \$25

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

MURDERER CHEATS GALLOWES
A FRIEND IN NEED
Called on Assistant District Attorney and Stole His Suit Case.

DIES IN CELL AN HOUR BEFORE TIME SET FOR HANGING.

Had Declared He Would Never Die on Scaffold After He Had Twice Attempted Suicide and Twice Escaped Prison—Authorities Investigating.

PITTSBURGH, July 18.—Charles Hickman, wife-murderer and mysterious jailbreaker, to-day made good his declaration that he would not die on the gallows. One hour before the noose was to have been adjusted around the condemned man's neck he died in his cell in the Beaver jail.

Physicians declare that Hickman died from fright. The popular belief, however, is that the cunning murderer succeeded in his third attempt to end his own life and that strychnine had been smuggled to him through the same mystery that furnished the saws that aided him twice to escape from the prison.

Hickman had boasted that he would never die on the gallows. He made two sensational escapes and was recaptured on both occasions. Then he twice tried suicide.

On the eve of the execution Beaver county was in a state of excitement. Even Sheriff Hartzell and prison attaches felt an almost uncanny suspicion that in spite of their efforts and vigilance Hickman or outside aid might outwit the law.

"They'll not hang Hickman" was the prediction whispered about in Beaver county and throughout western Pennsylvania. Never has the prison held a more cunning criminal, and bets were made in some manner he would escape the noose.

Hickman died just before 9 o'clock. At 10 he was to have walked to the scaffold.

The cause of death seemed just as much of a mystery as his two escapes. Hickman had spent a bad night and physicians declared that fright and nervousness probably had brought on a collapse.

The coroner to-night is having an autopsy made to determine if there are any signs of poison in Hickman's blood. An investigation will also be made to discover if any poison could have been smuggled to the condemned man. His two children visited him Sunday, but they are not suspected.

On the evening of Monday evening Hickman seemed in good spirits and professed a desire to die. He had tried to inhale gas Sunday evening, but was prevented by the death watch. Late Monday night he was taken to the hospital with symptoms of cholera morbus and he grew worse.

At 8 o'clock this morning Hickman was rolling in convulsions in his cell with physicians in attendance. Out of his jail yard the Sheriff and his assistants were putting through the preliminaries to the execution. Everything was ready when a physician halted the execution for the hanging.

This was at 9 o'clock. Hickman was dead.

Hickman shot and killed his wife, of whom he was insanely jealous. He had been a heavy drinker.

OUR PREMIER
Bathroom Stool

With Cork Top. The most comfortable stool made. Made in our own factory. No dealers in Bathrooms. Supplies of all kinds. C. F. CHURCH, 100 West 42nd St., New York City.

MARRIED.

BROOKLYN.—At the home of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Cox, Sag Harbor, Long Island, Tuesday, July 18, by the Rev. Francis Barr, Anna T. Ellis to Paul Brooks, both of Woodbury, Conn.

DIED.

CARTER.—On Saturday, July 15, at Norfolk, Va., Louise Helen Frost, wife of James Louise Carter, died at the age of 67. She was the daughter of Dr. J. W. Carter, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DE GROOT.—On July 18, at Lake Placid, N. Y., Mrs. G. W. De Groot, died at the age of 82. She was the daughter of Dr. J. W. Carter, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELLISON.—On July 18, at 3 A. M., Mattie Ellison, wife of J. M. Ellison, died at the age of 65. She was the daughter of Dr. J. W. Carter, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

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